

BUSINESS AFFAIRS

Undercurrent of Strength Possessed by the Stock Market

THE ARGUMENT OF THE BEARS

ON THE FEAR OF TIGHT MONEY SOON UNDERSTOOD—NO DANGER ON THAT SCORE SO LONG AS WE CONTINUE SUCH A HEAVY CREDITOR OF EUROPE—FAVORABLE DEVELOPMENT IN RAILROAD AFFAIRS—FEATURE OF THE WOOL MARKET.

Special Correspondence of the Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The excessive heat and Labor Day combined were sufficient to prevent any activity on the Stock Exchange, especially as many large operators are still away at the seashore and mountains. This, together with disappointment at St. Paul not raising its dividend to 6 per cent, afforded the professional element an opportunity for depressing values, and wherever weak spots could be found attacks were made. The results only served to demonstrate the undercurrent of strength that the market really possesses. The strongest argument at command of the bears was the fear of tight money. Call loans were pushed up to 4 per cent, a rate not likely to injure the market; but the facility of this method of attack was soon understood. There is no possibility of any important advance in money rates so long as we continue such a heavy creditor in Europe. Sterling exchange is already at the gold importing point; and any further advance in the money market would simply hasten the large influx of gold which is inevitable this autumn. Europe expects to send us large amounts of the precious metal, and though the flow may be hindered slightly by higher rates for money in London, still the gold must come when wanted, as Europe has no other way in which to settle the international account. There is no prospect of a scarcity of funds for crop or business purposes at the east or west; so we advise our friends not to be frightened by any tight money scare.

A favorable development in railroad affairs was the consent of the Canadian Pacific to accept the Interstate Commerce commission's decision as to differential rates. This removes the most serious cause of disturbance among the railroads in the northwest. Railroad earnings continue to show satisfactory gains, and there is every prospect of a large tonnage for months to come. Big crops, an assured export demand and the steady revival of industry and trade will inevitably afford the roads plenty of traffic in both directions. Europe appears to show more interest in our investments; but the removal of adverse opinion on the other side is likely to be a matter of slow growth, which the development of cordial international relations will of course promote. Intending purchasers of stocks will do well to discriminate hereafter, for some of the best of them are already high and many of the indifferent ones are selling fully up to their intrinsic value.

While, on the surface, Wall street is at present mainly concerned about normal matters and general rebound attendant upon the return to peaceful conditions, yet in the higher branches of finance it is realized that the war has left a legacy of new conditions which must soon develop fresh enterprises and open up attractive investments. Until the conditions of peace are finally determined by the Paris conference, it is impossible to say with distinct certainty what new territory or territorial control will finally fall into our hands. But, so far as respects the West Indian colonies of Spain, there is no room for question about our early permanent occupancy of Porto Rico, and there is as little question that, at least for several years, Cuba will be governed under our auspices and protected under our guarantee; perhaps it is equally probable that finally that island will become a possession of the United States. At present, both those islands are in state of civil and industrial ruin, and the country will have to be rehabilitated, towns and villages will have to be rebuilt, wasted plantations will have to be restored; in brief, it may be said that one-half of the productive outfit of Cuba will have to be replaced. Governed under American auspices, there will be a wide introduction of public improvements, such as the repair of the railroads, the replacement of coasting vessels, the cleansing of unhealthy localities, the construction of roads and the installation of the many kinds of modern improvements which Americans carry wherever they go. The numerous owners of ruined estates will be in the market as sellers of the properties or borrowers of money for the purpose of restoring them. These wants will call for a very large aggregate of capital, which will come almost entirely from this country. That sum will exceed the value of the property destroyed by the insurrection and the war; for the enterprise of Americans will quickly carry the development of the island to a higher point than it has hitherto reached.

The peace protocol is less explicit, than in the case of the Antilles, as to the disposal to be made of the Philippines; but, since that document was signed, public opinion in this country has become so widespread in general in favor of their retention, that the conclusion that it seems to be assumed as a foregone conclusion that the President will instruct our commissioners to the Paris conference to shape their demands accordingly. This probability is materially strengthened by the fact that the responsible class of Filipinos are generally and urgently petitioning that the whole group of islands shall be placed under the ownership of the United States. This is an argument which not only appeals directly to our government, but also, upon international grounds, must carry a very important influence in the councils of the peace commission. It is also a matter of some significance in this connection that the Philippines in this connection of the international peace congress until one month after the conclusion of our war with Spain.

In the face of the pacific nature of the war's proclamation, it is hardly possible that the war will interfere with the conclusions of the Paris conference; and if it stands aloof, no other intervention is likely to be attempted—the more so as the China question seems to have reached a stage of adjustment between France, Germany and Russia, in which France is likely, in her present perplexed position to acquiesce. As the war has done, in the proposed international congress, all then accomplished settlements should be accepted as finalities. It is to be presumed that there would be no subsequent challenging of the final terms we had made with Spain. Under these conditions, there is an important probability that there may be impending in the Philippines a development of American enterprise similar to that which awaits us in the West Indies. The revival of enterprise in the Eastern Archipelago would, however, be vastly more important than that in the Antilles; for the population is four times larger, the territory is immensely greater, and the natural resources are immeasurably richer. The foregoing factors embrace possibilities which may, within a few weeks, attract deep interest in Wall street, appealing

Chronic Dyspepsia Cured.



AFTER suffering for nearly thirty years from dyspepsia, Mrs. H. E. Dugdale, wife of a prominent business man of Warsaw, N. Y., writes: "For 23 years, I was a constant sufferer from dyspepsia and a weak stomach. The lightest food produced distress, causing severe pain and the formation of gas. No matter how careful of my diet I suffered agonizing pain after eating. I was treated by many physicians and tried numerous remedies without permanent help. Two years ago I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine and Liver Pills and Nerve. Within a week I commenced improving, and persisting in the treatment I was soon able to eat what I liked, with no evil effects. I keep them at hand and a single dose dispels any old symptoms."

Dr. Miles' Remedies are sold by all druggists under a positive guarantee, first bottle guaranteed, money refunded. Book on diseases of the heart and nerves free. Address: DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Elkhart, Ind.

not only to the investing public, but to the speculative interest on the stock exchange.

Wool.
Bradstreet's: The general demand has fallen down to a low point, Boston's sales on the market having fallen off to about 1,200,000 pounds for the week. The feature of the week was an action sale of about 1,000,000 pounds of sorted and damaged wool by the Underwriters' Salvage Company in Boston September 8. About 200 buyers were present from Philadelphia, New York and New England points, and the sale was brisk. The sale lasted three hours and a half, and all was cleaned up at fairly satisfactory prices, considering the conditions. The wools consisted of California, Arizona, Texas, French, Scotch, Australian and carpet, and were bought by both manufacturers and dealers. While general prices are largely nominal in the absence of demand, the market is held about steady, and no one appears disposed to press sales at the expense of values. It is a waiting market, and influenced largely by the trade in wools, which has proven very unsatisfactory to date.

THE NEW NAME

Of Our Recent Pacific Acquisition—It Will Be the "Territory of Hawaii."

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9.—The steamer Coptic from Yokohama and Hong Kong via Honolulu brings the following advice to the Associated Press from the latter city under date of September 2:

It will be the "Territory of Hawaii." That is the name which the annexation committee has decided to recommend to Congress. Thus will be preserved in the political nomenclature of the United States the distinctive origin of this part of the United States. The history and tradition of the island and the associations that no resident here wants forgotten will go in unbroken union with the name.

The form of the government will be modeled on that of existing territories. There will be no further departures from this than local conditions and national political considerations make necessary. It is probable that in working out the details the form of government will not approximate so closely to that of state government as the ordinary form of government does. But the ultimate possibility of statehood will not be barred. There will be no district of Columbia or Alaska form of government proposed. Hawaii will be divided into two districts and Molokai, Lanai and Niihau may be attached to some other municipal district.

The question of territorial legislature has been fully settled. There will probably be one, but with limited powers. All the attributes of sovereignty, however, will be exercised by the national government of the United States. The people of Hawaii will be called on to consider themselves as Americans, looking to the national government for protection and in local affairs they will have the opportunity of exercising the highest tribute of American citizenship, local and self government.

The committee is trying to shape its work so as to be able to conclude its labors September 20. The visiting members will in that case be able to return to mainland by the steamer of the 23rd of September. This will be in plenty of time for the prompt presentation of the bill which will be drafted right after the opening of Congress on the first Monday in December.

West Virginia Penitents.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Penitents to West Virginia applicants have been granted as follows:

Original—George W. Hecker, Eagle, 36.
Increase—William L. Keys, Clarksburg, 38 to 40; Alexander P. Southard, Skidmore, 38 to 40; (restoration and increase) William Buchanan, Ravenswood, 38 to 40; (additional) Nathaniel E. Kings, Brilliant, 36 to 38.

Renewal—Samuel Bartram, Fort Gay, 36.
Widows—Mary Miller, Piedmont, 35; Amelia Hopkins, Sausiter, 35; Mary A. Bishop, Craneyville, 32; Jennie Albright, Terra Alta, 38.

Held up by the Telephone.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Aurora borealis brought all telegraphing to a standstill this afternoon for a time. The area of disturbance extended five hundred miles or more in all directions from Chicago.

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made, and that too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her, and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined, and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It was so much relieved, and she was so much relieved, that she was able to take the first dose that she slept all night, and with two bottles, she was absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottles free at Logan Drug Co. of Chicago. Regular size 50c and \$1.00. Every bottle guaranteed.

FINANCE AND TRADE

The Features of the Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—The stock market opened higher to-day under the impetus of better prices for Americans in London. The London advance was apparently manipulated from this side for the rise here was met by quite heavy offerings in continuation of the liquidation of the last few days, forced by the calling of loans. The extent of this liquidation is reflected in the contraction of \$6,778,700 in loans shown by the weekly statement of the clearing house banks. Northern Pacific preferred and New York Central showed the largest gains in the railroad list, the latter on short covering. The advance in New York Central was lost, but Northern Pacific preferred held persistently firm in the reaction after the opening.

The reaction at the opening invited some buying, especially in St. Paul, which rallied nearly a point on the traffic statement for the first week in September, showing an increase over last year's unprecedentedly high level of \$63,272. The Industrials came more into notice in the second hour, especially Tobacco, which showed a violent recovery from yesterday's weakness, rising an extreme seven points on forced covering of shorts.

The news which caused the advance was not forthcoming, but presumably had to do with the plug tobacco agreement, the alleged failure of which caused yesterday's decline. Sugar, Rubber, Steel and Wire and Hawaiian commercial were also conspicuously strong.

The continued shrinkage of cash reserves of New York banks has been the prevailing factor in the stock market during the week. The large demands of the treasury on New York banks for cash in payment of bond subscriptions are reflected in the heavy decreases in all items of the bank statement. The large decrease of \$13,036,200 in the actual cash balance is more than accounted for by the diversion of cash from the banks to the sub-treasury on bond subscriptions. There has been besides a net movement to the interior during the week. The receipts of gold from Europe have not been sufficient during the week to make up the discrepancy. The drain on cash reserves has necessitated a contraction in loans of \$6,778,700, bringing the decrease in deposits to \$20,487,700, resulting in a decrease in reserve requirements of \$5,122,025. There is nevertheless a shrinkage in the surplus reserve of \$7,904,715, cutting down last week's surplus more than one-half. It can hardly be said that there is any difficulty in obtaining money for business purposes or any uneasiness regarding the future of the money market, except in purely speculative circles. Notwithstanding the smallness of the surplus net deposits and total loans are unprecedentedly large, and an extraordinarily large proportion of the loans are secured by collateral. The measures promised by the treasury in anticipating interest on the 4 per cent and the redemption of the currency 6s will release about \$20,000,000 to the money market. The more rapid distribution of the new bonds also makes them available for circulation and as security for government deposits. The proportion of the bonds already distributed which are on deposit in Washington for this purpose is surprisingly small and the fact suggests that bankers are little inclined to pay the exporting premium on the bonds to save the tension of the money market, which brings higher rates in money.

The condition of the money market has restricted transactions in bonds as well as in stocks and prices are generally lower.

U. S. 2s, the 5s and the old 4s registered have advanced 1/2, the new 4s 3/4 and the 3s when issued 1/2 per cent in the bid price.

BONDS AND STOCK QUOTATIONS.

U. S. new 4s reg. 127 1/2 (Or. & Nav. 55 do coupon 127 1/2) Pittsburgh 109 U. S. 4s 110 1/2 Reading 117 1/2 Erie 112 1/2 do preferred 120 do second 112 1/2 Rock Island 101 U. S. 3s reg. 112 1/2 St. Paul 109 1/2 do coupon 112 1/2 do preferred 112 1/2 Atchafalaya 112 1/2 Union Pac. 107 1/2 do preferred 107 1/2 Southern Pac. 107 1/2 Hal. & Ohio 104 Texas & Pac. 104 Can. Southern 104 Wabash 104 Central Pacific 104 do preferred 104 Chea. & Ohio 104 Wheel. & Lake Erie 104 Adams Ex. 110 C. C. & St. L. 104 American Ex. 110 do preferred 110 U. S. Express 110 Del. & W. 104 Am. Spirits 104 Del. & R. G. 104 do preferred 104 do preferred 104 Am. Shocco 104 Chi. & N. W. 104 do preferred 104 Port Wayne 104 Col. F. & Iron 104 Hocking Valley 104 do preferred 104 Lake Erie & W. 104 do preferred 104 Lake Shore 104 do preferred 104 Lake & Nash 104 Pacific Mail 104 Mich. Central 104 Pullman 104 N. Pac. 104 Silver Cert. 104 N. Y. Central 104 Sugar 104 N. Y. Central 104 Union Pac. 104 Northwestern 104 Tenn. Coal & L. 104 do preferred 104 U. S. Leather 104 Northern Pac. 104 do preferred 104 Western Union 104

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

CHICAGO.—Big northwest receipts proved too much for the bulls in wheat to-day and prices were forced downward. September closed 1/2 and December declined 1/4.

Corn lost 1/4, oats 1/4, and barley 1/4. Pork and lard left off 1/4 lower each and ribs gained 1/4.

An easier feeling at the start was caused by the very heavy receipts of wheat in the northwest. A break of 1/4 a bushel in the price of cash wheat at Duluth, which became known here about half an hour after the opening, converted the easier opening tone into one of positive weakness. Liverpool was firm at 1/4 advance for September and 1/4 for December. Chicago received 192 cars against 270 expected. Minneapolis and Duluth receipts were 1,129 as compared with 759 the year before. The aggregate of receipts at all ports was 1,254,000 bushels, compared with 1,261,000 a year ago. Atlantic port receipts for the day were equal in wheat and flour to 425,000 bushels. About the time the news of the 1/4 break was received from Duluth, a recess of the board here to view the procession of returning Chicago volunteers was taken. The fluctuation to the time of adjournment was: Opening trades 1/4 lower to 1/4 higher at from 61 1/2 to 62 1/2; then gradually down to 61 1/2 and then rapidly to 61, recovering to 61 1/4 by the time for temporary suspension of business. After the recess there was half an hour's brisk trading, but weakness was the prevailing feature of the session and December closed with sellers at 61 1/2. September opened unchanged to 1/4 up at 63 1/4; rose to 64 1/2, then dropped to 62 1/2, the closing price.

Corn states had no frost last night, and the pit crowd was generally bear-

ish. Traders were disposed to sell on a declining market, and with few buyers to take the offerings, prices were gradually forced down. December opened 1/4 down at 30 1/2, declined to 30 and closed at 29 1/2.

Oats were weak in sympathy with the other grains. May began unchanged to 1/4 down at 22, and declined to 21 1/2.

Provisions opened weak on a dull trade, but good buying of lard by a prominent packer brought about a general improvement in prices later on. The decline in the end was small in pork and lard, while ribs gained a trifle. December pork opened 1/4 lower at \$8 50 and advanced to \$8 55, the closing price. December lard began unchanged at \$4 90, fell off to \$4 87 1/2, firmed up to \$4 93 and then reacted to \$4 92 1/2, selling at the close. October ribs started 3/4 lower at \$5 17 and improved to \$5 25, the closing price.

Estimated receipts for Monday:

Wheat, 340 cars; corn, 600 cars; oats, 325 cars; hogs, 30,000 head.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Sept.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Oct.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Nov.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Dec.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Jan.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Feb.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Mar.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
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May	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
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Apr.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
May	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
June	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
July	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Aug.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Sept.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Oct.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Nov.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Dec.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Jan.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Feb.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Mar.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Apr.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
May	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
June	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
July	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Aug.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Sept.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Oct.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Nov.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Dec.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Jan.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Feb.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Mar.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Apr.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
May	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
June	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
July	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Aug.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Sept.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Oct.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Nov.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Dec.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Jan.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Feb.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Mar.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Apr.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
May	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
June	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
July	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Aug.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Sept.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Oct.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Nov.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Dec.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Jan.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Feb.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Mar.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Apr.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
May	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
June	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
July	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Aug.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Sept.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Oct.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Nov.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Dec.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Jan.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Feb.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Mar.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Apr.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
May	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
June	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
July	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Aug.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Sept.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Oct.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Nov.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Dec.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Jan.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4
Feb.	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	30 1/4